

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXXV—No. 11.

NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 26, 1882.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,481.

THE
Newport Mercury,
—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN,
188 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1769, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed paper in the English language. It has been filled with interesting, well-selected columns filled with interesting, reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and a valuable farm and household department. Reaching so many households in this and other States, and so little advertising, it is a service to business men.

TELEGRAMS: \$2.00 a year in advance; single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Total Blatters.

THE FREE DELIVERY.

Its Introduction in Newport Next Week.

The free postal delivery will be established in Newport next Friday, and the districts have been assigned. The Point and the section north of Washington st., and Broadway has been assigned to Daniel Brown; the section south to Touro and Catherine sts., to W. L. Anderson; the section north of Prospect Hill-st., to Wm. H. Lee, and the rest of the city south to B. U. Carr, Sr. and Jr. The delivery will be at 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M., and collections at 6 A. M., 1 and 7 P. M. It is to be remembered that all drop or local letters are two cents each. This applies to written matter or printed matter in sealed envelopes; all unprinted matter unsmeared will be charged one cent. The carriers are instructed to receive stamped letters for mailing, and orders to have letters delivered. Mail will be delivered wherever street and number are given; also when only the street is given if such delivery is practicable. Postmaster Coggeshall is using every means to have the system introduced successfully.

The Yacht Dauntless.

The schooner yacht Dauntless, recently purchased by Caldwell H. Colt, Esq., has been on the dock in New London, where she was opened and thoroughly examined, and with the exception of two timbers only, was found to be in first rate order. These timbers were replaced with new ones, and all necessary repairs made, under the supervision and in accordance with the rules of the American Shipmasters Association, and she now rates as "A 1" for 4 years, from August, 1882." She was built in Mystic, Conn., in 1860, for the late S. Dexter Bradford, and was lengthened in 1869, and now measures 126'40-100 tons. Her official number is 14,901. Her International Code Signal Letters, H. M. J. Q. She will probably sail for Europe to-day, or to-morrow, to be absent about eight months. She is commanded by Capt. Charles H. Cawell, with Capt. Samuel Smith, first officer; William Dann, second officer; 2 stewards, 2 cooks, 1 carpenter and 13 men. Mr. Colt goes in her, and with Messrs. Knottright, Howard, Willard and another, as his guests, will spend the winter in the Mediterranean, and their friends wish them a pleasant voyage and safe return. The passage to Southampton is expected to occupy about 20 days. In a former voyage this yacht crossed the Atlantic in 12 days and 6 hours outward, and 12 days and 18 hours homeward.

A Fine Craft.

The new steamer City of Worcester arrived yesterday from New London with 200 excursionists. This steamer is strongly built, beautifully finished and handsomely furnished, and is one of the most highly craft that enter our harbor. She was built from plans by Capt. S. A. Gardner, our former townsmen, and under his personal supervision. She runs regularly between New York and New London, in connection with the New York & New England R. R., of which General Wilson is the enterprising President.

Aquidneck Fair.

A full meeting of the executive committee of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society was held on the society's grounds on Thursday afternoon, and much business pertaining to the coming fair was transacted. Committees were appointed to select judges, to procure an orator and to attend to letting stands, etc.

The prospects are good for a very successful fair during the first week in October.

Polo Extraordinary at the Rink.

This (Saturday) evening will be the best of the season at Mr. Landers' skating rink. The novelty of polo on horses will be brought out for the first time at the rink. Rare and exciting sport may be expected, as the players are bold and fearless riders and skillful poloists.

E. I. Horwman, the celebrated manufacturer of sporting goods, has presented to the national lawn tennis association a magnificent tennis racket, to be annually competed for for ten years. It is most beautifully finished, in ornamented with three diamonds and 50 pearls, is composed of ten different woods, and is valued at \$500. It is presented to the association through Mr. Launders, who is Mr. Horwman's sole agent for New-

port. Secretary Chandler, Commodore English, and the other officials with them, will visit Coaster's Harbor Island this morning at 11 o'clock. The Secretary will be received by Mayor Franklin and shown about the island by His Honor and the members of the City Council and Asylum board.

Senators Anthony and Aldrich and Governor Littlefield have been in town most of the time during the past week. Senator Anthony has been the guest of Mr. H. E. L. Gamwell, Mrs. Gamwell being the niece of Senator Aldrich and Governor Littlefield have been guests at the Ocean House.

The Rhode Island State Fair will take place September 12, 13, 14 and 15.

THE POTTER SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Dedication Exercise Next Wednesday—Simeon Potter's Interesting Letter.

The recently completed Potter schoolhouse on Elm-st. will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon next, and the Trustees of the Long Wharf fund, from the income of which fund the building is erected, invite the public to be present. The exercises will be simple and appropriate. Capt. S. W. May, chairman of the trustees, will preside, and the services will open with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Randolph. Captain May in an address will present the keys of the building to Mayor Franklin, who with suitable remarks will present them to Chairman Baker of the School Committee, who will acknowledge the receipt in a short address. Addresses are also expected from Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, Rev. M. Van Horne and others.

The building and lot have cost about \$24,000, and the city adds to its school buildings probably the finest modeled structure in the city for school purposes. The building is of brick with granite base, and comprises four large school rooms, two on each floor. It will be used for the 3d and 4th grammar grades. The creation of the school house was entrusted by the trustees to a Building committee comprising James O. Swan, Thomas T. Carr and James H. Hammett, while Wm. Crandall was architect, and superintendent of the building operations. The contractors were Perry G. Case & Co., and the work has been done in most satisfactory manner.

The school house bears the name "Potter School house" in memory of Simeon Potter, who donated to the trustees of the Long Wharf fund, two lots of land on Easton's Point (Washington st.), with a dwelling-house and store, for the support of the public schools of the town. The following is a copy of Mr. Potter's interesting letter:

SYRACUSE, May 16, 1795.
George Gibbs and George Chapman.

—Enclosed I saw in the Boston *Continental*, a scheme of a Lottery, for the laudable intention of rebuilding the Long Wharf in Newport, the building a Hotel, and more especially establishing a Free School, which has determined me to make a free gift of my estate on the Point called Easton's Point, which came to me by way of marriage, for a debt due from Hay and Pollard; if you will accept of it in trust to support a Free School forever, for the advantage of the poor children of every denomination, and to be under the care of regulations as you desire to erect. If you, gentlemen, will please to give a lead wrote agreeably to the intentions here manifested, I will be greatly obliged, and will send it to you for recording. I would only request that if the situation is agreeable to you, the house and garden would do for a schoolmaster, and the oil-house, which is large, might be fitted up for the school room. This as you may think proper. There is no person here that understands writing such a deed, or I would have sent it to you completely executed.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
Your very humble servant,
SIMEON POTTER.

Newport's Heavy Tax-Payers.

The taxes of the city of Newport for the coming year will be \$90 on a thousand dollars.

The total valuation of the city is \$26,300,000 of which \$19,737,700 is real estate and \$5,511,600 personal property. The total amount of tax is \$237,831.40. Last year the tax was \$10 40 on \$1000 on a total valuation of \$18,714,300 real estate and \$6,390,900 personal property.

From the tax book for 1841, a copy of which we have before us, we observe that the total tax that year was \$7,827 13 on a total valuation of \$3,403,100, of which \$2,001,000 was real estate and \$1,402,100 personal property. The rate of taxation that year was \$2 30 on a \$1000.

The following are some of Newport's heavy tax-payers for this year:

Property. Tax.

Est John Carter Brown \$82,000 \$8,055.60

Geo Peabody Watmore 676,000 5,633.62

Est Edward King 5,674.32

General A. Gamwell 402,000 3,910.45

Alfred Smith 2,690 3,853.62

Messrs. King 273,800 2,671.58

William H. King 269,800 2,644.04

Wm. H. Griswold 231,000 2,302.02

Hector Lovillard 234,000 2,296.14

Charles H. Russell 220,300 2,158.32

Old Colon R. R Co 200,000 1,990

Robert M. Cushing 183,000 1,703.40

Newport Gas Co 173,600 1,708.13

Catherine L Wolfe 170,400 1,669.92

John Jacob Astor 156,700 1,534.66

Est David King 150,800 1,477.84

Gibbs Land Co 150,700 1,476.86

Est John J. Carey, Jr. 149,600 1,416.09

Thomas P. Cushing 142,900 1,400.42

August Belmont 139,300 1,363.14

Mary Bruce 133,000 1,303.40

Est Daniel T. Swinburne 128,700 1,261.26

Willian H. Astor 128,100 1,255.24

Geo II. Norman 125,400 1,238.72

William C. Weld 116,700 1,188.77

John A. Richardson 111,200 1,072.70

Snow Bateman 100,700 1,061.94

Gordon McKay 106,300 1,075.66

Robert Goeler 101,400 991.70

Est John A. Hazard 101,300 991.70

Henry Bull 100,400 992.92

Mary M. Bourne 100,000 980

Annie Hazard 100,000 980

Sands children 100,000 980

J. H. Van Alen 99,300 973.13

Newport Casino 98,200 962.36

George R. Fearing 96,200 942.76

T A Havemeyer 94,300 924.14

Richmond Mfg Co 92,400 905.52

Est. West Beach Lawrence 91,900 900.62

Henry G. Marquand 87,700 859.46

Eliehu F. Mason 87,300 855.54

Perry Mill Co 87,000 852.60

Grace W. Rivers 86,000 852.60

Catherine L. Kerchoval 86,000 851.82

Levi P. Morton 86,000 842.60

William H. Thor 86,000 842.60

Alfredus Roots 85,800 817.30

George H. Marquand 85,500 818.30

William A. Armstrong 83,000 812.40

William R. Travers 82,900 809.40

George Tiffany 82,600 808.40

Order Goeler 82,600 808.40

Est Joseph B. Weaver 82,500 808.50

Est J. W. Charler 82,500 799.60

Fred S. G. D'Autville 81,600 798.70

Est J. Prescott Hall 81,600 798.70

Charles J. Peterson 81,600 803.64

George H. Calver 77,700 761.46

Est Richard Baker, Jr. 76,000 744.50

Est Henry Leddy 75,000 735

Alexander Brown 74,500 730.10

Wm Sherman of Job 74,300 728.14

Est Joseph I. Bailey 73,400 719.32

C Francis Bates 71,900 704.64

Est Joseph Sampson 71,800 698.64

Samuel Powell 70,000 692.00

Sarah L. Whiting 69,800 684.04

Henry A. Middleton 69,800 681.10

On the second page of this paper will be found an equally interesting letter on the more quiet aspect of Newport life, by the gifted correspondent of the Philadelphia North-American.

The President in Newport.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Visiting Fort Adams and the Torpedo Station—Governor Morgan's Grand Reception—Mr. Vanderbilt's Dinner—Other Entertainments in the President's Honor.

President Arthur arrived in Newport on Tuesday evening shortly after eight o'clock, by the steamer *Europa* from Wickford. The Presidential party left New York at one o'clock by the shore line, coming in the parlor car Narragansett, placed at their disposal by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The President was met on board the steamer by his host, ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York. The *Europa* had a crew of 100, and the passengers numbered 150. The *Europa* was to call at Providence, and the President was to be entertained by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The President's arrival was announced by the captain of the *Europa*.

</div

Poetry.**The Quarrel of the Wheels.**

BY THOMAS BURN BRUNEL.

I sat within my wharn a heated summer day,
And watched my horse's flinging feet devour
The dusty way.
When suddenly a voice below shrieked out
It seemed to me—
"You're bigger, but you cannot go one-half
as fast as we!"

I looked around, but no one there my straining vision caught;
We were alone upon the road; I must have dreamed, I thought;

Then almost at my feet I heard, distinct a voice's sound—

"You'll never overtake us, though you twice
go o'er the ground!"

It puzled me at first, but soon the fact upon me broke;

The fore-wheels of the wagon had thus to the hind-wheel spoke,

I listened for the answer, and it came in re-

cords low:

"You're no further now before us than you were an hour ago!"

I waited the rejoinder, but no further answer came;

The fore-wheels were too busy, and the hind-

wheels were the same,

And though I strained my hearing much,

Depressing well my head;

By fore-wheels or by hind-wheels not another word was said!

The matter set me thinking how in life one often knows

Of bitter controversies with the world about

as those;

How many claims as merit what is after all but fate,

With success that others make for them ex-

ultingly share.

Your wise and mighty statesman just before

his fellow set;

Strives, as fore-wheel in the wagon, further

From the hind to get;

Rolls along in his complacence, as he thinks,

To name and fame,

To find the journey ended, his position just

the same,

The patient toiler struggles, but no inch be-

you'd gain;

And he grumbles that, despite him, one po-

sition is maintained;

Not reflecting that the Owner, who can ev-

erything control,

Bade him ever as the hindmost for a fitting

punishment roll.

Still speeds along the wagon, o'er the steady

road to town,

Till ends the weary journey, and the light of

day has gone;

And all the rivalries of men, the quiet think-

or feels,

Are idle as the quarrels of the fore and hind-

wheels.

Two Roses.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

One brilliant, blooming, bright-red rose,
Whose scented odor heavenly goes,
I love thy beauty, color, size,
Thou sweetest flower beneath the skies!

But greater far than I love thee,
I love the love who gave't me.

Though she with thee might well commune,

As thou with her couldst truly vie,

Thou hast a richness in thy bloom,

And she has beauty in her eye;

Her look impresses eternal bliss;

Thine breathes forth nature's loveliness.

Thou art a rose, and so is she;

Each blossom in the bright to-day.

True as thou art may her life be,

Until it sheds its parting ray!

'E'en as at night thy portals close,

So shall her eyelids find repose.

Selected Tale.**LITTLE CARROTSON'S HOLIDAY.**

Mr. Cutbill was a busy lawyer, a bachelor, and not very fond of children, so that his married sister, who lived in the country, made a mistake when she wrote to beg that he would provide a day and evening's amusement for little Carrotson, who was returning to Westminster school after his Christmas holidays. The boy was due at his tutor's house in Dean's yard, on Wednesday; but Mr. Cutbill's sister suggested that if he came up to London on Tuesday, his brother might make him spend an agreeable day, and take him to see a pantomime afterwards. Little Carrotson was not related in any way to Mr. Cutbill's sister, but he was the son of a friend of hers, and was said to be an intelligent boy, well worth knowing.

Mr. Cutbill consented to entertain the youth, and little Carrotson accordingly arrived at the lawyer's private residence in Gower street one January morning, toward 9:30. It was raining hard, and Mr. Cutbill thought it would never do to take the boy out of doors in such weather. He would be getting wet feet, catch cold, and so forth; besides the lawyer was absolutely obliged to go to his office for two or three hours; so, as soon as Carrotson had been installed opposite a cup of coffee and a sausage, Mr. Cutbill said to him in a tone that was meant to be paternal:

"Look here, James! can I trust you to be a good boy while I am out? I shall be back for luncheon, and then I'll take you to see the warworks, and in the evening we'll go to Drury Lane. So, as you are going to have two treats to day, I hope you'll keep out of mischief."

"Oh, certainly, if you wish it," said Little Carrotson, eyeing the lawyer with some surprise.

"If you'll mind not to leave this room, and not to play with the fire, I'll see if I have any picture books."

"Don't trouble yourself, sir," answered the boy, on whose chubby face there was a slight flush of offended dignity. "There's a friend of mine who lives in this neighborhood, and I thought of going to try to hunt him up."

"A friend? Is he a boy like your self?"

"Well, he's fourteen."

It was so long since Mr. Cutbill had

been a boy that he had forgotten all the habits of the species and the manner of addressing them. In the red-headed, blue-eyed merry-faced lad before him he saw only a mere child who wanted to go and splash in the rain, perhaps to make mud-pies and be run over by carts. "No, I must positively forbid that," he said. "You are under my charge to-day, and must do as I tell you. Think what your master would say if you were brought home on a stretcher!" Then, suddenly, a happy thought occurred to Mr. Cutbill. Why should he not set the boy to do a little work by way of making the time pass? He had read somewhere that boys enjoy a half holiday better than a whole one; so he darted out of the room and returned with his washing book. "Look here, James! I'll see how you can do some. Just go through this book and add up all the weekly accounts of the past quarter, and then divide the total by the number of weeks so as to get at the average of my weekly expenditure. If you do all that correctly by the time I return, and without making any blots, I'll give you half a crown to spend at school!"

Having said this, Mr. Cutbill retired, thinking he had hit upon an ingenious device for keeping his charge out of mischief. Little Carrotson's face was a picture.

Public school boys have strong expressions for describing such men as Mr. Cutbill. They call them "bowling snobs."

The egregious "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his pocket. The whole thing was indeed so "rich" that after a brief spell of speechless indignation, Carrotson laughed. He took up the lawyer's "tearfully" washing book and got through the work set him in half an hour, after which he added up some supplementary averages of his own. He computed how many shillings Mr. Cutbill would wear in the course of a lifetime, supposing he lived to the age of seventy; and how much he would disburse in getting his necks washed during the same period, and so forth; but these calculations only amused him for another half hour. Then he yawned, stared out of the window, and was startled by the postman's double knock. What devil of vindictive mischief was it that made him whisper then: "By Jove, I'll just answer the old ead's letter for him."

Little Carrotson slunk into the passage and found four letters in the box. He left one in case a servant should come up and collect the delivery; but the other three he carried into the dining-room where he had been working. The breakfast things had not yet been removed, and there was some water in the slop-basin, by means of which the boy speedily unfastened the three envelopes. To say that he felt the slightest compunction at what he was doing would be incorrect; he thought only of having a lark and paying old Cutbill for his snobbery.

The first letter was a printed invitation to dine with a Peer; the second was from a lady who signed herself "Flora Higgins," and wrote thanking Mr. Cutbill for a legal opinion he had given her in a friendly way. She added several times to her daughter Rosa, who was so pleased to hear that Mr. Cutbill's cold was better, and hoped so much Mr. Cutbill would look

in soon to take a cup of tea and hear her sing one of his favorite songs which she had been practicing. The third letter was in a man's hand, and referred evidently to some difference that had arisen between Mr. Cutbill and the writer. The latter—one Brown—wrote, however, to say that he trusted Mr. Cutbill would frankly accept the explanations he had tendered, and the painful misunderstanding between them would now cease.

Very faithfully yours,

FLORA HIGGINS.

"What the deuce does this mean?" asked Mr. Cutbill, with a blank look. He probed at the calm deliberation with which he now went to work; for, having found a sample of Mr. Cutbill's handwriting in the adjoining study, to which he repaired on tip-toe, he applied himself during half an hour to imitating that writing, till he obtained proficiency. He then indited the three following answers to the lawyer's correspondents, his face being as serious as a judge's while he wrote, though there was a suspicious twinkle in his eyes:

To the post he addressed himself thus:

My Lord:—It is very kind of you to invite me to dinner, but I am afraid I cannot accept, because, since I last saw you, I have suddenly changed my political opinions, and think you are altogether wrong about everything. I shall be happy to make friends with you again if you will agree to think as I do; but, perhaps, being obstinate, you won't like to do this. So no more at present from

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

LONG CUTBILL.

Next came Mrs. Higgins' turn.

My Dear Mrs. Higgins:—Your kind letter has pleased me so much, because of its allusions to dear Rosa. I am so fond of her that I have been quite miserable from wondering all night whether she would marry me and that must excuse the shakiness of my handwriting this morning. I am sure I would make a good husband and fairly grasped his hand. "You have acted nobly in forgiving me. Cut-

bill. * * * I shall never forget you." Please think over the matter and let me have an early favorable answer, which will oblige

Yours truly,

L. CUTBILL.

P. S.—Shouldn't I like to catch dear Rosa under the mistletoe?

The gentleman who wanted to be reconciled to Mr. Cutbill came in for this kindly interview:

My Dear Brown:—It was I who was in the wrong all through our quarrel, so please say nothing more in the matter. I have a vile temper, which I freely acknowledge, and had you kicked me down stairs when we last met, it would have served me right, though I might have objected at the time. Pray come to dine with me at 7 o'clock, and we will have one of the best bottles of Champagne out of my cellar. Don't trouble yourself to write and say you'll come, as I shall be out of town to-morrow and next day, but will be back in time for our dinner, which shall be a tourer;

Ever your friend,

L. CUTBILL.

Little Carrotson put the letters into envelopes, directed and stamped them with stamps of his own, after which, having hesitated a moment, flung the three original letters into the fire. He had thought at first of restoring them to their covers and laying them on the lawyer's table, but he concluded that the fun would be greater if he simply suppressed them. He was sitting by the fire, studying the police reports in the Times, and looking as innocent as possible, when Mr. Cutbill returned home toward one o'clock.

Now, if the lawyer had behaved "like a gentleman" for the rest of the day, little Carrotson might have had mercy on him. The boy was in doubt about posting the letters he had written, and kept them in his pocket like loaded weapons, ready for reprisals if Mr. Cutbill "checked" him anywhere. The egregious "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his pocket. The whole thing was indeed so "rich" that after a brief spell of speechless indignation, Carrotson laughed. He took up the lawyer's "tearfully" washing book and got through the work set him in half an hour, after which he added up some supplementary averages of his own. He computed how many shillings Mr. Cutbill would wear in the course of a lifetime, supposing he lived to the age of seventy; and how much he would disburse in getting his necks washed during the same period, and so forth; but these calculations only amused him for another half hour. Then he yawned, stared out of the window, and was startled by the postman's double knock. What devil of vindictive mischief was it that made him whisper then: "By Jove, I'll just answer the old ead's letter for him."

Having said this, Mr. Cutbill retired, thinking he had hit upon an ingenious device for keeping his charge out of mischief. Little Carrotson's face was a picture.

Public school boys have strong expressions for describing such men as Mr. Cutbill. They call them "bowling snobs."

The egregiously "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his pocket. The whole thing was indeed so "rich" that after a brief spell of speechless indignation, Carrotson laughed. He took up the lawyer's "tearfully" washing book and got through the work set him in half an hour, after which he added up some supplementary averages of his own. He computed how many shillings Mr. Cutbill would wear in the course of a lifetime, supposing he lived to the age of seventy; and how much he would disburse in getting his necks washed during the same period, and so forth; but these calculations only amused him for another half hour. Then he yawned, stared out of the window, and was startled by the postman's double knock. What devil of vindictive mischief was it that made him whisper then: "By Jove, I'll just answer the old ead's letter for him."

Having said this, Mr. Cutbill retired, thinking he had hit upon an ingenious device for keeping his charge out of mischief. Little Carrotson's face was a picture.

Public school boys have strong expressions for describing such men as Mr. Cutbill. They call them "bowling snobs."

The egregiously "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his pocket. The whole thing was indeed so "rich" that after a brief spell of speechless indignation, Carrotson laughed. He took up the lawyer's "tearfully" washing book and got through the work set him in half an hour, after which he added up some supplementary averages of his own. He computed how many shillings Mr. Cutbill would wear in the course of a lifetime, supposing he lived to the age of seventy; and how much he would disburse in getting his necks washed during the same period, and so forth; but these calculations only amused him for another half hour. Then he yawned, stared out of the window, and was startled by the postman's double knock. What devil of vindictive mischief was it that made him whisper then: "By Jove, I'll just answer the old ead's letter for him."

Having said this, Mr. Cutbill retired, thinking he had hit upon an ingenious device for keeping his charge out of mischief. Little Carrotson's face was a picture.

Public school boys have strong expressions for describing such men as Mr. Cutbill. They call them "bowling snobs."

The egregiously "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his pocket. The whole thing was indeed so "rich" that after a brief spell of speechless indignation, Carrotson laughed. He took up the lawyer's "tearfully" washing book and got through the work set him in half an hour, after which he added up some supplementary averages of his own. He computed how many shillings Mr. Cutbill would wear in the course of a lifetime, supposing he lived to the age of seventy; and how much he would disburse in getting his necks washed during the same period, and so forth; but these calculations only amused him for another half hour. Then he yawned, stared out of the window, and was startled by the postman's double knock. What devil of vindictive mischief was it that made him whisper then: "By Jove, I'll just answer the old ead's letter for him."

Having said this, Mr. Cutbill retired, thinking he had hit upon an ingenious device for keeping his charge out of mischief. Little Carrotson's face was a picture.

Public school boys have strong expressions for describing such men as Mr. Cutbill. They call them "bowling snobs."

The egregiously "check" of forbidding Carrotson to play with the fire, and the utter villainy of compelling him to do some where he had come as a guest in holiday time, could only be matched by the impudent offer of half a crown to one who had, no less than four sovereigns in his

Crozier's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

NEWPORT LINE

—FOR—

NEW YORK.

Making Close Connections with Lines for

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-

ington, South and West.

ELEGANT STEAMERS

Newport & Old Colony

Leave Long Wharf (old) daily,

Sundays excepted, at 8:30 P. M.,

and arrive in New York about

7:30 A. M.

The steamer of old line have undergone a

through overhauling and everything has been

done for the comfort of Patrons.

This line is especially designed for the

better accommodation of the New York and

Newport travel.

Returning, steamer leaves New York daily

(Sundays excepted) at 8:00 P. M., and arrives

at Newport about 8:00 A. M., and goes will

be run and passengers may rest undisturbed until 10:00 A. M.

First-class Tickets.....\$3.00

Second-class Tickets.....75 cents

State-room, each.....1.00

N. F. HALLETT, Sup't.
Office: Dyer Street, Foot of Bay Street,
Providence, R. I.

ALFRED SMITH, Mortgagor.

Newport, August 5, 1882.

ALFRED SMITH, Mortgagor.

The Newport Mercury.

John P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

It is said that General Butler's pirate school is designed for no worse business than sealing.

The Texas Republicans are supporting the independent ticket, and will make no nominations.

Herbert Spencer, the great English philosopher, arrived in New York, Monday afternoon, by the steamer *Servia*.

Said Pasha, the Turkish premier, has resigned in consequence of the sultan's refusal to accept the terms of England.

It is said that General Weaver will take the stump in Maine for the Platard combination and Colonel Harper for Solon Chase.

The khedive of Egypt has dismissed the ministry headed by Raghib Pasha, and has appointed Cherif Pasha to form a new ministry.

The Massachusetts Greenbackers have nominated General Benjamin F. Butler for Governor. Wonder if the Democrats will endorse him?

Among the fiery facts of Wednesday were a \$200,000 blaze at Syracuse, N. Y.; a \$100,000 fire at Keesville, N. Y., and a \$130,000 loss in Binghamton.

General Carroll is now the candidate of six parties in Georgia for Governor, including Greenbackers, Republicans, Independents, and Coalitists.

The Italian newspapers are disengaged because Italy is taking no part in the present complications in Egypt. A country that keeps clear of Egypt, is acting wisely.

Congressman Jones of Texas, decided to enter the field as an independent candidate for Governor of the State, and began his canvass last Saturday. He will compel the Democrats to make a more energetic campaign than they have done in ten years past.

The gubernatorial contest in New York waxed warmer each day. The opposition to Cornell is very pronounced and the indications point strongly to his defeat in the convention. Secretary Folger and ex-Comptroller Wadsworth are the prominent candidates.

The Democrats in Kansas will probably declare at their State Convention against Prohibition and in favor of a resumption of the amendment to a vote of the people. This will make the issue between Temperance and anti-Temperance so clear that there will be no doubt of the reelection of Governor St. John, notwithstanding some Republican indifference.

One of the first Democrats in Ohio to leave the party on account of its attitude on the temperance question is John Wiseman, until recently the editor and proprietor of *The Chillicothe Advertiser*, one of the oldest Democratic county organs in the State. He has always been a Democrat, and says he is one still, but he cannot vote with his party so long as it is under the influence of the liquor interests.

The President in Newport.

Newport and Rhode Island are highly honored this week in the presence of the Chief Executive of the nation, within our borders. This is President Arthur's first visit to our city since his accession to the Presidency, and he comes at the season of the year, when Newport life is at the flood tide of summer fashion. Although its wealth of natural beauty at its height in June, is somewhat diminished by the midsummer's heat, still our beautiful and picturesque cottage city is a veritable oasis in the desert. The President, as the guest of Governor E. D. Morgan, one of our most eminent summer residents, who is so thoroughly in sympathy with Rhode Island principles and traditions from his long residence among us, may well feel that he is being entertained by one of our own people. His enthusiastic welcome by our citizens and the princely hospitality that is being showered upon him by prominent cotagers are the outward evidences of the good will of all for the nation's executive.

President Arthur has already demonstrated his fitness for his office, and the people are thus early in his administration convinced that he is swayed by patriotic motives in administering the weighty affairs of state, although, naturally, many citizens may not agree with his theories of government or applaud individual administrative acts. But of this much all are assured—the President has the rare and invaluable gift of common sense. He exercises a wise statesmanship, acts judiciously and firmly when he has determined upon a course of action, and is not the conscious or unconscious tool of any clique of self-appointed advisers. His administration promises to perpetuate the safety of the country and to give him an honorable rank in the Presidential line.

The President is most heartily welcomed in our State, and on his departure the coming week he will carry with him the best wishes of all irrespective of party, as well as a pleasant remembrance of Rhode Island hospitality.

Importance of the Prohibition Movement.

A Washington dispatch says: The rapid spread of the prohibition movement and its aggressiveness confuse and alarm politicians. They do not know what to make of it or how to treat it. All popular movements resting on moral and sentimental grounds are object of aversion to the practical politician. The reports from the West show that the movement is assuming formidable proportions, and is interesting large districts of territory. That it will play an important part in determining the result of the campaign in the coming elections is acknowledged, and the movement is looked upon by many as one that will not expend its strength in the immediate future.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London Standard relates a humorous story. A gentleman wrote to the Admiral complaining that there was a shell belonging to the *Inflexible* in his drawing-room, and requesting its removal. The Admiral passed the letter to the captain of the *Inflexible*, and he sent on shore a huntsman and half a dozen gunmen, who found the great shell lying, unexploded, in the drawing-room, as described. As it would have been dangerous to bomb it about a device was, after some consideration, hit upon for conveying it to the shore. A feather bed was procured, and the shell was firmly enveloped in it. It was then carefully rolled down stairs, and so back to the ship.

Col. Henry J. Hall, of Providence, a member of the City Council of that city, colonel of the celebrated Young Republicans Regiment in the Garfield campaign, is a defaulter to the extent of \$21,000. Col. Hall has long been the chief teller of the R. I. Hospital Trust Co. This money he claims to have been taken in small amounts since 1875, and spending it in high living. He was arrested Thursday, and in default of \$30,000 bail he was locked up. Hall was a very popular man in Providence, and the officers of the Trust Company placed implicit confidence in him.

Representative Harris (Rep.), of the Second Massachusetts District, in a letter addressed to his constituents detailing a renomination, says: "I have enjoyed all the honors which the position can confer. It, as I trust, in the discharge of my duties I have merited the approval of my constituents, there is nothing left for me to desire. I feel myself justified in obeying the dictates of personal interest—withdrawning from public office and resuming a general but too long neglected profession."

A lady at Saratoga, who remembers Attorney-General Browder thirty years ago, says that in the small, quiet hotel Saratoga of that day he was a great element. In the evening, when everybody repaired to the ball-room to dance quadrilles, Mr. Browder was always among the dancers. The lady says that in those days a different class of men frequented the ball-room from the waltzers and racketers and hoed and toe polkaers of to-day. Men of intellect and standing donned their dress-coats and danced parcellous square dances.

A French photographer boasts of having been able to catch the impression of a dying bird. There is nothing at all wonderful about that. An Austin man, who has no scientific attainments whatever, without any effort on his part, caught the impression of a flying bat. It was a very clear impression. The flying bat was a brickbat. He was offering a reward at a ward meeting when the accident occurred.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy (Rep.)—Although its wealth of natural beauty at its height in June, is somewhat diminished by the midsummer's heat, still our beautiful and picturesque cottage city is a veritable oasis in the desert. The President, as the guest of Governor E. D. Morgan, one of our most eminent summer residents, who is so thoroughly in sympathy with Rhode Island principles and traditions from his long residence among us, may well feel that he is being entertained by one of our own people. His enthusiastic welcome by our citizens and the princely hospitality that is being showered upon him by prominent cotagers are the outward evidences of the good will of all for the nation's executive.

Yankee fishing in Canadian waters is officially forbidden.

Gen. Arthur's Big Fish. (From *Pawson's Pictures of Angling*.)

The General had been fishing (in the salmon pools of the Cascapedia) with but passable success one day, when the monotony was broken by a leap which indicated greater weight and dimensions than anything by which we had yet been favored. With the promptness of an expert he struck at the right moment, and with the exact force requisite to hook his fish strongly, a great art which few salmon anglers ever acquire perfectly. Then followed a struggle which justified his estimate of the weight of the fish. For more than an hour every known splice was used in vain to bring him to gaff. He hauled, plunged, leaped and rushed as impetuously at the end of the hour as during the first five minutes after he was hooked. He made no sign of surrender or weariness, and was in one of his tantrums, when the reel clogged. Any one with less experience and persistency than the General would have "thrown up the sponge" at such a mishap; but he was equal to the emergency. The canoe was forced rapidly forward to the beach, which was fortunately unobstructed. The general leaped upon terra firma with the agility of a scorpion, and after an active backward and forward movement of half an hour, manipulating his line with his hand, he bagged his game, saved his tackling, and brought to camp a thirty-four pound salmon. Not one angler in a thousand would have achieved such a victory, and the bearded congratulations he received when the magnificent fish was formally spread out for inspection.

The Perpetuity of Name.

As the name of the immortal Washington has been most sacredly perpetuated as that of a hero and statesman, so too has the name of Washington's Olmsted for skin diseases descended into perpetuity as the only reliable remedy in the market for every character of skin disorders, and as the reward of well deserving merit. Worth and merit go hand in hand. It is necessary to contribute the worth of this article.

Thus far only one matrimonial engagement has resulted from the Newport season.

\$100 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Blodget & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

The old-fashioned plan is popular among the young men and girls at Newport.

Excessive use of alcohol drink cured by what Bitter, prepared by addition and by fermentation.

Newport ladies have the photographs of their favorite polo players taken in costume.

Ayer's Ague Cure has saved thousands of lives in the marshy districts of this and other countries. It is saturated a certain and speedy remedy, free from all harmful ingredients.

A bathing costume seen at Newport was of white corded silk, with hand embroidery in colors on the waist and skirt.

Another physician and he will tell you that all the tonic properties which distinguish a bathrobe are nothing known in the vegetable kingdom except in hops. They are a prominent ingredient in Hops and Matz Hilters.

The growing popularity of cottage life is seriously affecting business at summer hotels everywhere, and this fact, added to the exodus to Europe and the excursions which keep people continually on railroads and steamboats, accounts in a great measure for the only moderate success of the hotels of the present season.

Few complexion can bear the strong white morning light which exposes every speck of tan, every pimple and the slight spotting of acne. In Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is sure relief from the annoyance of these blemishes on the cloak of beauty.

Siftings believes that "there are enough of the veterans of '45 left in Texas to furnish the State with yellow-colored fiction for the next nine years. Down there, they say, the climate is so healthful that a man has to move into another State if he wants to die."

Patent from Indigestion, dyspepsia, and toothy aching is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately. Don't forget this.—Sold by J. E. GLOW.

The largest and most brilliant street pageant ever witnessed in Detroit, Mich., was the parade of the Knights of Pythias of the United States, Wednesday. It was several miles long.

Something that will quiet the nerves, strengthen to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purity and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. We have made and obtained exactly this class of trouble, and are extremely successful in accomplishing the ends mentioned above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents a box. See advertisement. Sold by J. E. GLOW.

Paris is to have a new circus—"The Cirque du l'Opera"—to be built regardless of expense. The ground alone costs \$300,000.

"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my billowy and constipated bowels, and now I am as well as any knight and could hardly roll like a knight and have a jolly time. She is now as good as health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are asking remarkable cures." W. H. BISHOP & CO.

Most local passengers in the South, especially in Virginia, call the conductor "captain," and invariably bid him "good-bye" on leaving the train.

KAIORA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. Purchased five bottles of Hop Bitters of Higgin & Co. last fall, for daughter, and am well pleased with that Bitter. They did her more good than all the medicines given for four years. —W. L. MCILROY.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she was given Hop Bitter. She is now as good as health as any person in the country.

We have a large sale, and they are asking remarkable cures.

—W. H. BISHOP & CO.

It is said that Bostonians use the word "ocean," but never the word "sea."

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chills, etc.—take the following measures for relief should be taken: Consumption is a disease of the lungs—therefore use the great antiseptic, or blood purifier and strength-restorer.—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Remedy" is very superior to Cod Liver Oil as a nutritive and tonic, especially a pediatric. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORKERS IN HUMANITY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Last words of Webster; Zytheary, zythum.

No Back.

In one of Hans Andersen's stories he speaks of an old elf lady, who, when she went into company, made every gentle appearance as though she had no back. These people who suffer so many aches and pains and weakness in that part of the body that they almost wish they had no back. But these pains, etc., come from Kidney disease, and pains, etc., come from Liver disease. The great kidney and liver remedies work like a charm, that one taking it becomes like the old lady, unconscious of a back, though unlike her in having a whole, sound body.

Mrs. Kennedy has a back of the stiffest sort. Her task is to support the weak, and here the sitting, and this it is doing all over the land.

The rains in the West and in Minnesota are reported to have improved the corn, but they have caused anxiety regarding the wheat now being harvested and in shock. An expert

who has investigated the condition of corn in Nebraska says that if it is permitted to ripen without frost it will be the largest crop ever produced in the State. He estimates the average yield at 35 to 38 bushels per acre, with an increased acreage.

The Georgia doctor who cannot afford to eat watermelons this summer must be in a condition of hopeless poverty. The sandy soil of that prosperous commonwealth has brought forth an amazing crop.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site and the buildings have been sold to the Commune for \$450,000.

The Austrian military authorities have decided to abandon the fortress of Koniggratz, in Northern Bohemia, close to which the decisive battle of Sadowa was fought. The site

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

A Mutinous Crew.

Some of the crew of the ship Vigilant, which arrived in New York from Havre the other day, mutinied during the voyage on account of over-work and bad food. Seven of the mutinous seamen were delivered to the police in iron.

Circus Train in Trouble.

Two trains containing Coup's circus, the second one immediately following the first, left Cairo, Ill., at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. When between Tunnel Hill and New Burnside, nearly fifty miles north of Cairo, the engine of the rear section crashed into a passenger coach of the advance, completely demolishing it, and killing three drivers. Some twenty-five or thirty others were more or less injured.

A National Croquet Tournament.

The New Ipswich, N. H., croquet tournament has just closed a second series of ten games. The best croquet players in the country participated in the contests. Wm. H. Nash, of Norwich, Conn., was the winner.

A Large Fire in Philadelphia.

A fire broke out the other evening in the umbrella factory of O. R. Jones, on Strawberry street, in Philadelphia, completely destroying that and the adjoining building, and several adjacent buildings were badly damaged by fire and water. The total loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

Various Matters.

The reports of murrain among Indian Territory cattle are untrue. The cattle are in splendid condition, and great numbers are passing up on the trails—Agent McCullough has telegraphed from the Pine Ridge Agency that he is assembling all the Indian police, and that he will probably arrest Red Cloud, Woman's Dress, and one or two others of the chief conspirators, and hold them until further developments. —The steamer Kaatskill, when near Caldwell, on the Hudson, snapped in twice her twenty-ton walking beam, which broke into the cylinder, causing an escape of steam that severely scalded many passengers and killed alive one of them.—The process of articulating Guitreau's skeleton is nearly completed at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington.—A piano factory in New York was burned Saturday morning, the loss being \$250,000.—A terrible duel took place in Decatur, Alabama, the combatants using knives. Both of them will die.—Samuel Ames, of Lawrence, Mass., is under arrest for shooting three children, because they crossed his lot. One of them was badly injured.—Harvesting operations are proceeding favorably in England and on the continent.—A new summer hotel at Scituate, Mass., was burned Tuesday morning, but no lives were lost.—A farmer named Lioery had been shot dead near Killarney, Ireland, by a party of Moonlighters.—At 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, Joseph Ambrose, while defending his father from an attack made upon him by Frank Tyler, at Nashville, Tenn., blew the latter's brains out with a pistol. Ambrose was arrested.

News from Here and There.

A fast White Mountain train was thrown down an embankment, Monday, by some fiend placing an obstruction on the track. Nobody was killed.—A report comes from Choctaw county, Ala., that the negroes had formed a plot to kill all the whites, who frustrated their dark design by hanging the ringleader.—The yellow fever is increasing in violence at Brownsville, Tex. There are more than 150 cases there.—Dr. Gould, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, was shot and wounded, Monday, by a man named O'Farrell.—The Indian outbreak in Concepcion and other demonstrations have frightened the Chilean army of occupation in Peru to that extent that they have retreated, burning villages behind them, and concentrated their forces around Lima.—The Russian nihilists have killed eight white soldiers which had been trained for the czar's coronation.—By the burning of Vaughn's vitriol works at West Troy, Monday night, \$40,000 was lost.

Bits of Intelligence.

The Wampanoag mills at Fall River are still shut down.—The Nile is rising rapidly.—A heavy gale prevailed throughout England Wednesday.—Assistant Postmaster General Hatton has ordered that the free delivery system be established at Oshkosh, Wis., Rockford, Ill., and Pawtucket, R. I., taking effect Oct. 1st.—Cadet Livingston of Georgia, the latest accession to the army from the colored race, is at Washington, on his way to West Point.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

Scented SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is selected for its specific properties on the teeth and gums. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, &c. It is entirely free from the injurious qualities of hard, gritty, tooth pastes and powders which destroy the enamel. One bottle will last six months.

According to M. de Lesseps, the regular traffic of the Suez canal will proceed. The Khedive has issued a decree, commanding Egyptian officers to obey Gen. Wolseley, who, he says, is authorized to restore order in Egypt.

Lydia E. Pinckham's Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause.

J. C. Tenders' Column.

SOLE AGENT

FOR

E. I. Horsman's

LAWN TENNIS

A full line with all the separate parts, with a full assortment of his celebrated Bats at regular list prices.

LAWN POOL!

LAWN POOL!

LOOK OUT FOR THIS

NEW

AND

Fascinating Game

That will Lead All Others.

To be on exhibition in a few days, and offered for sale only by

New Advertisements.

\$100 REWARD!

for the man that can ask for any popular shape, color, or price in fall hats, that I have not got already in stock for my autumn trade. In selecting my new hats I have taken pains to purchase for difficult heads to fit, large shapes in small sizes, and large sizes in small shapes, to enable every one to wear a hat adapted to their size. Perhaps it would be well to state here, that I have sold the past summer and spring more than three times the quantity of hats that I did during the spring and summer of 1881; and why? I will tell you: In the first place I buy my hats for cash. In the second place I sell my hats for cash, which latter fact dispenses with the services of an extra bookkeeper. In the third place I sell

Double the Number of Hats of any dealer in Newport, which enables me to lower purchase prices on large quantities. In the fourth place, my expenses are less than any competitor in Newport. In the fifth place I have no accounts standing open of ten or twenty years of age for which I have to charge interest on the price of hats. In the sixth place, I guarantee every hat I sell (at any price), and take it back and exchange it on unsatisfactory, every time. This is no idle talk; these are

Stubborn Facts,

and as such I defy any one to offer as good inducements to sell hats as I can. It is not friendship that sells hats now-a-days, it is the man that sells the best hat for the least money that does the business. I have

Men's Stiff Hats,

all heights of crown and shapes of brim, in black, blue, brown wine and plum colors. Hats for \$0, 60 and 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00 in stiff and soft. To be sure you can buy hats anywhere at these prices, but if you will take pains to examine hats in other stores, learn the prices, examine carefully the

Style, Quality, Band and Binding.

and general finish of the hat, and then come and inspect my goods, you will satisfy yourself that you can always save 25 cents, and in finer goods often 50 cents in the price of our hat.

Greene the Hatter

72 1-2 THAMES STREET.

FALL HATS

DAILY RECEIVING THE NEW STYLES OF FALL HATS IN BLACK AND BROWN COLORS.

Just Received a

New Supply of

SWANS' DOWN.

J. E. SEABURY,

138 & 140 THAMES ST.

5-CENT MUSIC.

1500 Sheets

RECEIVED BY

W. L. TILLEY,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Miscellaneous.

Mme. SECOR, M. D.,

HAS NOW AN

OFFICE IN PROVIDENCE.

45 Snow St. cor. Westminster

This lady comes among us recommended by the best and most reliable people of our city.

She has been a success beyond my expectations. My wife's complaint being the瓦斯病, she has been a success beyond my expectations. My wife's complaint being the瓦斯病, she has been a success beyond my expectations.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

And she is a woman of great character, with

nothing to do but to earn her living.

</

Farm, Garden and Household.**New England Farming.**

New England is the second mother country. As Old England sent forth her sons and daughters to occupy and civilize the eastern wilder ness, so New England has sent her children to occupy the West, and as "the West," gradually, for more than a century, has been creeping, or rather running, toward the setting sun, so now swarms have gone forth, first to the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania, then to the uplands and broad bottoms of Ohio, thence to Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and now to Dakota and the great plains beyond the mountains, until, ultima thule is reached on the shores of the great Pacific. And as a conquering nation in time falls into the customs and habits, and even the ways of thought and beliefs, of the conquered, the new comers have everywhere fallen into new ways that have been found better adapted to the broad fields, the rush and haste of the new life, and the greater scope and boundless views which have met them in their new homes, and the free and impetuous manners, both of thought and of industry, that mark the Western people, are as different now from those which characterize the Eastern people as the staid and conservative habits of the New Englanders make them differ from their Western sons, brothers and cousins.

In nothing else is this differentiation more marked than in the systems of agriculture prevailing in the East and West. We talk of Eastern agriculture to a Western farmer, and he listens in patronizing manner and with a pitying smile as he compares its insignificance and its poverty of effect with his own grander and larger methods and their wonderful effectiveness. He waves his hand grandly toward a corn-crib 1000 feet long, and a cornfield in which men have been lost and have wandered all night through the forest of stalks and have found themselves at last miles away from their starting point, or to a wheat-field in which the distant plowman sinks gradually below the horizon, like a sail at sea, leaving his thread-like furrow alone to connect him with his starting point to which he will return to-morrow night for another day's bout, and remarks, "Oh! don't talk of farming! here, we farm; in the East, you merely scratch patch with a hoe." But while in its large way, Western farming is great and grand, and in its large results is felt all over the whole world, changing even social and political relations in distant countries, yet it is, from its very nature, temporary, and carries in its system the forces to whose influence it must in time succumb or change and begin a new course. And it is questionable if, after all, the more insignificant, but more intensive agricultural system of New England, as it is now developing, has not in it more of real benefit to the human race and is not more satisfactory, if not more profitable, to the farmers themselves than the more extensive, but more exhaustive, system of the West. And just here we would remark that by New England agriculture we mean that system which has as its fundamental principle the adequate replenishing of the soil instead of the hasty and wasteful exhaustion of it, and this wherever we may find it, whether in the dairy farm of Massachusetts, where a cow is fed for every cultivated acre, or in the broad fields of Illinois, where the very same conservative system is applied to gather from the fields the most abundant harvests by preserving the soil in its fullest condition of fertility.

But for many examples of this new system of culture we may very suitably look to New England, cause it has become a common expression that there agriculture had fallen into complete and irredeemable decadence; that it would never again pay to cultivate its narrow, rocky fields in competition with the fertile West; that its farms, doomed for new fields in the West, would never again be furrowed by the plow; but that the whole country would return to its first estate of wilderness, save here and there a busy community gathered at a water-power in some rocky place, where the people were engaged manufacturing wares which they sold in time exchange for Western products. But to-day those abandoned farms are in process of restoration to a new life and under a safe system of agriculture are even competing with the rich distant fields of the West. And are beginning to discover and

learn that it is not wealth of soil, nor broad, fertile fields, but near markets that enable the farmer to profit the most from his labor, and that a gallon of milk or a few ounces of butter will produce as much money with a near market as a bushel of corn or potatoes with a distant one. So it is, that to-day there are thousands of farms in the East which are producing for every acre of land as much as \$100, and leaving out of it more profit than many a Western farmer realizes from the whole produce of one of his richer acres.

Where the population is the thickest is the best chance for the farmer, if he can only perceive where his chance lies and in what it exists. This point was plainly seen and plainly put by a young agricultural college graduate of Massachusetts, when he said, "My intention is to own a small farm in this State, sooner or later, and my whole object will be the study of practical agriculture until I can demonstrate that the farm can support one cow to every tillable acre." And to this, a well-known practical farmer of that same State adds, "My own experience convinces me that this is not too high a standard." He further says, "Two crops per year from every acre do not come up to my ideal;" and he gives an example of what may be done upon every farm within a thousand miles of a good market with abundant profit, in the full use of one acre of orchard. This was sowed with winter rye the previous fall. The rye was cut and fed in May; the ground was at once plowed and sowed to oats; in July these were cut and made into hay, and the ground sown to barley, which was cut and fed in September, and then the apples were picked and marketed. As every blade grown was fed to cows and so turned into manure, there was a dressing of this for every crop, and it is very easy to understand how land so used would year by year increase in fertility and thus necessarily in profit. The one regret expressed in this case was that the orchard was not again sown to rye to begin another round of crops. Upon this New England farm, which covers but 66 acres, the plow can turn a furrow 60 rods in length, and all the waste of land through small fields and enormous fences is saved. The stone has all been buried under the surface and below the reach of the plow, and the sagacious owner enjoys in this one of the most cherished advantages of the West, in a small way at least, viz.: a clear field and plenty of room to turn a team in it. Another instance of sagacity in this New England farmer is given when he states that he "has made it a rule to apply a dressing of manure or fertilizer for every crop put in, whether it is once, twice or three times in the year." Stable manure is used on the fields nearby, and artificial fertilizers upon those at a distance, and he has become confirmed by this practice in his faith that "a run-down farm can be brought up to a productive condition by using all its own resources, supplemented by well-selected commercial fertilizers."

Good farming only pays. Skilled labor is the most valuable. Well-applied labor is always effective. A good farmer, a skillful laborer and an apt and foresighted one are made only by long and patient work and experience. But it all pays. It pays in the doing of it, and it pays more and more for every year after it has become systematized and reduced to practice.—[Henry Stewart.—N. Y. Tribune.]

Nervous Headache.

It is worth knowing that a person whose head is thoroughly washed every day rarely takes contagious diseases; but where the hair is allowed to become dirty and matted, it is hardly possible to escape infection if exposed to it. Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headaches by washing the part thoroughly in weak soda water. I have known severe cases almost wholly cured by this simple remedy. A friend finds it the greatest relief in cases of "rare cold," the cold symptoms entirely leaving the eyes and nose after one thorough washing of the hair. The head should be thoroughly dried afterward, and not exposed to drafts of air for a little while. Ex.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally recommended as good cathartics. SWAYNE'S PILLS are the present to meet this necessity, being composed of various medicinal ingredients, of which (Podophyllum or Mandrake, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition), the whole strength of which is extracted, so that the pills are very compact. They act with equal effect in either form. GET IT AT THE DRUGSTORE. Price, \$1.00. WELLES, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop., (will send the dry roots). WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Solicitations.

"Heartless wretch!" we have heard such a girl called by indignant acquaintances. She is to be pitied rather. When she was a little child, all lovely and engaging, her mother said to herself: "She shall not be kept out of school to do housework, as I was. She shall have a good time when she is young, for there's no knowing what her lot will be afterwards." And so her mother made her young life a long banquet of delights. Rough places were made smooth for her; all difficulties were removed from her path. The lesson taught her every hour for years was that it was no great matter what other people suffered, if only her mother's daughter had a good time. She learned that lesson thoroughly, and flighty selfishness was developed in her. Her eyes may fall upon these lines. If so, we tell her that people in general will make no allowance for the faults of her bringing up. They will merely say, "See what a shocking and shameful return she makes for her mother's indulgent and generous care."—*Youth's Companion.*

Recipes for the Table.

MOONSHINE.—This dessert combines pretty appearance with palatable flavor and is a good substitute for ice cream. Beat the white of six eggs in a broad plate to a very stiff froth, then add gradually six tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, beating for not less than thirty minutes; then beat in about one heaping tablespoonful of preserved peaches cut in tiny bits (soft, ripe, fresh fruit is better if you can get it, or some one cup of jelly). Set on ice till thoroughly cooled. In serving, pour in each saucer some rich cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla, and in the cream place a liberal portion of the moonshine. This quantity is enough for eight persons.

HARD-MONEY CAKE.—Take two cups of sugar, a scant cup of butter, and work together to a cream, then add the yolks of eight eggs, four cups of flour and one tablespoonful of corn starch; one cup of sour milk, with a teaspoonful of soda in it, added the last thing, except the flavor, which may be lemon and vanilla. Silver part—Take two cups of sugar and one of butter, four cups of flour and one tablespoonful of corn starch, the white of eight eggs, one cup of sour milk, teaspoonful of soda; flavor with almond or peach. Put in the baking-pans alternately one spoonful of gold and one of silver.

BREAKFAST OMELET.—Allow one egg for each person at the table; beat the eggs as light as for the nicest cake, add a little lump of salt and one tablespoonful of milk for each egg; beat at least one minute, then put in a hot frying-pan, in which you have melted enough butter to cover the bottom well. Cover the pan and let the omelet cook undisturbed and slowly, until it is stiff enough so that you can raise the edges easily, then put under a little more butter, and double the omelet together and slip it off on a hot plate. This should be made after everything else is about ready for the table, so that it may be eaten at once.

MOCK MINCE PIES.—Roll six milk-crackers very fine; mix them with half a cup of melted butter, two cups of cold water, one cup of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of sour cider, two eggs—the whites and yolks beaten separately and very light—one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, nutmeg and salt; half a teaspoonful of mace, half a wineglass of brandy; bake with flaky upper and under crusts.

ORANGE SOUFFLE.—Peel and slice six oranges, put in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar, and so on until all the orange is used, and let stand two hours; make a soft boiled custard of yolks of three eggs, a pint of milk, sugar to taste, with grating of orange peel for flavor, and pour over the oranges when cool enough not to break the dish. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten to taste, and pour over the top. Serve very cold.

TO MAKE DELICIOUS COCONUT COOKIES.—Use one cup and a half of sugar, about one cup of butter—a little less will answer—two eggs, one cup of grated coconut, half a cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of vanilla, flour enough to make a soft dough. Roll as you do common cookies, using as little flour as possible on the kneading-board. Bake in a quick oven.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of lard, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water. Boil the sugar, molasses and lard five minutes; let it cool, then add the other ingredients, and flour to make stiff; bake in a quick oven and keep in a dry open place.

SCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.—Choose a cauliflower of medium size, boil it twenty minutes. Put into a saucepan one ounce of butter, half a gill of milk and one ounce of bread crumbs. Add cayenne and salt to taste and stir till the bread has absorbed the milk and butter. Beat an egg and add this to the sauce, but be sure it does not simmer after the egg has been added. Butter a flat tin dish, take off the fine leaves of the cauliflower and place them all round on it; break up the flower carefully and lay in the centre, making it as high as possible; pour the sauce over this, sprinkle a few bread crumbs on the top, and bake ten minutes.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally recommended as good cathartics. SWAYNE'S PILLS are the present to meet this necessity, being composed of various medicinal ingredients, of which (Podophyllum or Mandrake, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition), the whole strength of which is extracted, so that the pills are very compact. They act with equal effect in either form. GET IT AT THE DRUGSTORE. Price, \$1.00. WELLES, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop., (will send the dry roots). WATERTOWN, N. Y.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.]

A LADY MAIL.

"These Horrid Pimples! No, I Cannot Go. Please Present My Excuse." Probably two-thirds of the ladies in society and homes of our land are afflicted with skin diseases of various kinds, to do away with which, if it could be done without injury, would be the happiest event of their lives. Then she would have instead of a disfigured and marred countenance, one that would be handsome, or, perhaps, more, no matter what the case of her future skin, has a certain amount of good looks which attract everybody. As it is now, she imagines every one sees and talks about "those freckles," "those horrid pimples," and other blemishes with which she is afflicted, and this is true of other sex.

To improve this appearance great efforts are taken; arsenic, mercury, or high-sound-titled unguents containing those death-dealing drugs, are taken in hopes of getting rid of all those troubles. In many cases, death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating,itching and inflammation is given. All trouble with Fevers (salt rheum), Tetter, Humors, Inflammation, Rough Skin, Eruptions of any kind; Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or Festerings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy known as "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure." It makes the skin white, soft and smooth, removes tan and freckles, and is the best toilet dressing in the world. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of four internal and external treatment. Our readers should be sure to get this and not some old remedy recommended on the success of Dr. Benson's and advertised as "The Great Skin Cure." There is only one—it bears the Doctor's picture and is sold by all druggists. \$1 per package.

DOUGLASSIAN THERAPY.—*The Cure and Preservation.*

THE VITALIC BELL CO.—*Electric Voltmeter.*

THE VITALIC BELT CO.—<i

Miscellaneous.**SMOKE**

—THE—

WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

—OF—

CIGARS!**"KEY-WEST HAVANAS,"****"LA CAROLINAS,"****"KANGAROO,"****"OLD MILL,"****"BRISTOL."****A FINE AND FRESH LOT**

—OF—

Havana Cigars!

JUST RECEIVED,

Wholesale & Retail.

J. D. RICHARDSON,

212 Thames Street.

SEASON OF 1882**BUTTER**

Receiving weekly, choice Butter, in packages from 20 to 115 pounds; also Alderney Butter, received Tuesdays and Saturdays, fresh made.

EGGS.

Fresh Island Eggs always in stock, which I offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

Groceries

Receiving weekly, new invoices of choice Family Groceries, Tea, Coffees, Sugar, Spices, Canned Goods, Beans, Cheese, Hominy, Oat Meal, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, &c.

50 kits of No. 1 and No. 2 New Mackerel, invoice of Baldwin and Greening Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, &c., of good quality.

SALT.

Salt, by the peck, bushel and sack, all qualities; Rock Salt, for horses and cattle.

FLOUR.

Flour of the following brands: Washburn & Crosby's, Pillsbury's Best, Superb; all new process Minnesota wheat; I also have my own brand, Barber's Perfection, which is unequalled in quality.

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, &C.

Hay, in small and large bales; Straw, in small and large bales, by the bale or ton; Northern and Southern Family Meal, white bolted and yellow; Oats, Bran, Fine Feed, Oil meal, Feed Meal, Hominy, Chop, &c. Beds filled with good, clean Oat Straw.

C. P. BARBER,4 & 6 Market Sq.,
NEWPORT, R. I.**GROCERS & BUTCHERS**ATTENTION.
ONIONS AND CATSUP by the pint
quart, gallon, or barrel, by
CARL HERZGEN,
9-3 72 Spring st.**NEW****Spring Woolens!**

—FOR—

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.**GOULD & SON.****Blue Flannel Suits**

We invite special attention to the largest stock of Blue Flannel Suits ever offered in this city:

SUITS FOR BOYS,**SUITS FOR YOUTHS,****SUITS FOR MEN.**

These goods have been made to our order and we guarantee them to be of the very best Indigo Flannel and Yacht Cloth. If you are going to buy a blue flannel suit, it will pay you to examine this stock.

JOHN H. COZZENS & SON,

152 Thames St.

Miscellaneous.**PROVIDENCE MUTUAL****Fire Insurance Com'y,**

Offices No. 45 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

A. L. Company covers loss or damage by fire or lightning. This Company rests its claim for the best patronage on the unusual condition of its policies on the insurance business. It is afford, and on its eighty-one years of honorable dealing with the public.

J. T. SNOW, Pres.

H. O. WATERS, Ass't. Sec.

DIRECTORS:

William Andrew, Joseph Tinney,

George A. Carpenter, Henry L. Parsons,

Henry A. Howland, Henry R. Barker,

Archibald B. Blue, Robert L. Gaumer,

Henry A. Glance,

HENRY BULL, Jr., Agent, 128 Thames St.

Job T. Langley,

Fire Insurance Agency!

Phoenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$2,800,000.

Queen Insur. Co., of Liverpool & London.

Cash Capital, \$10,000,000.

Lancashire Insur. Co., of Manchester, Eng.

Cash Capital, \$10,000,000.

Connecticut Insur. Co., of Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$1,400,000.

Insurance furnished for any amount required, on all insurable property, at current rates of premium, in first-class companies.

Nos. 131 & 133 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

JACKSON INSTITUTION

For Savings,

IN BANKING ROOM OF JACKSON BANK,

20 Westgate St., Providence, R. I.

Directly opposite Post Office.

PRESIDENT—CHARLES A. BOYD.

VICE-PRESIDENT—A. J. MANCHESTER.

ANSON M. WALTER, JR., D. GLADDING.

DIRECTORS:

Alfred Anthony, Wm. H. Greene,

George L. Chaffin, Gilbert F. Robbins,

Alexander M. Bowes, Wm. K. Knier, Thomas F. Pierce.

Dividends February and August. Deposited before the 15th day of February, August and November, draw interest for the first of said months.

THEO. B. TALBOT,

Treasurer and Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

WOOD'S BUILDING,

No. 12 South Main, off College St., Prov. R. I.

Incorporated 1854. Ass't. at risk, \$6,000,000.

Assets, \$400,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. B. Dike, Hon. B. Adams, Edward A. Greene, Geo. C. Nightingale, John C. Nichols, Lewis Dexter,

Anson M. Bowes, Charles F. Mason, Matthew W. Ingraham, Revolved Waterman, Thomas Brown, Wm. H. Chandler, Francis M. Smith, E. G. Godard, Chas. D. Towne, Eugene W. T. Williams, and others.

The company is well known for its extensive business in insuring Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture. Dividends paid at expiration of Policies.

AMOS M. BOWEN, President.

JOHN B. WHITMORE, Secretary.

GEORGE B. SMITH,

PRACTICAL REPAIRER

OF—

Antique, Modern and Rattan

FURNITURE.

No. 40 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FRUIT

AND—

VEGETABLES

25 bunches Red and Yellow

Bananas,

500 quarts Island Strawberries,

at from 10 to 35 cts.

10 boxes Lemons and Oranges.

100 Pine Apples cheap.

Bermuda Potatoes and Onions,

New Norfolk Early Rose

Potatoes, Choice Old Potatoes,

Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Lettuce,

Cauliflower, Squashes, Beans, Peas, Egg Plants, Eggs, Asparagus.

J. A. BROWN,

16 & 18 Market Sq.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

For Restoring Gray Hair

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray and either dry, brittle, and easily broken; often removes the hair growth; and always

avoids the hair immediately;

often removes the hair growth; and always

restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brassy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair grows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resumes their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all ulcers, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

the Vixen is praised for its graceful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY—

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1882.

C. B. COZZENS & CO.,

741-2

THAMES STREET.

Large and Elegant Assortment of NEW

CARPETS,

WALL PAPER,

DRAPERY,

FURNITURE COVERINGS

AND—

SHADE MATERIALS.

THE GREAT INSTITUTE

FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES.

SKIN DISEASES, PIMPLES, SPOTS,

BLOTCHES, RASHES,

Eruptions, Rashes,

ITCHES, RECKLESSNESS,

FACE, BURNS, CUTS,

SCALDS.

GOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, NEW YORK.

NEWPORT COUNTY NEWS.

MIDDLETOWN.

TAXES AND TAX-PAYERS.—The Middletown Municipal Book for the year 1882-3 is issued from the Mercury office this week. It is a neatly compiled and printed pamphlet, containing the yearly financial reports and the tax list for the current year. The town, State and school tax is 35 cents on each one hundred dollars, and the road-tax, 10 cents additional. The following are the aggregates:

Valuation—real estate \$1,000,000
personal estate 341,000

Total valuation \$1,947,000

Amount of tax on real estate \$ 5,621
" " personal estate 1,983

" " road tax 1,947

Total tax \$ 8,761 50

The names of persons or corporations paying a tax on \$6000 or upwards, together with the amount of their tax, are appended:

Albro Peleg \$12,800 57 60
Andrews Frank W & wife 28,000 120 00
Anthony Abraham 5,500 24 78
Anthony George 5,800 25 00
Anthony Gideon and Susan A. 15,500 59 75

Aquidoeck Agricultural Society 8,000 36 00

Arnold Louis G. 11,500 61 75

Arthur W. M. H. 16,000 72 00

Babcock M. T. and Philo F. Bullock 8,000 38 00

Bailey James Weston 6,500 29 25

Bailey Samuel C. 7,500 33 75

Bailey Wm. 50,000 225 00

Barker Frederick A. 6,000 27 00

Barker Isaac and wife 11,000 49 50

Barker Robinson P. & wife 9,000 49 60

Barker Stephen P. 8,400 38 70

Braman John C. 8,000 22 50

Brown Jas. A. 9,000 40 60

Brown Parson, heirs of 16,800 74 25

Brown Samuel, dead' 7,000 31 50

Brown Wm. C. 11,400 51 75

Bryer Andrew 7,800 34 75

Bull Edward 10,000 45 00

Buffum Mary 1,000 31 50

Buffum Thos. B. 16,500 74 25

Buffum Wm. P. 7,000 31 50

Bull Henry 45,100 202 05

Bull Melville 9,000 46 00

Cass Perry G. 11,500 51 75

Caswell Philip, dead, devised of 20,000 98 00

Caswell, Philip, dead estate of 25,000 112 50

Chace Henry C. 8,000 38 00

Channing Mary J. 16,500 74 25

Chase Daniel 8,000 38 25

Chase Robt. S. and wife 21,000 97 25

Chase Sarah 8,000 38 75

Chase Wm. and wife 16,000 74 25

Clarke John, assignee of 18,000 81 00

Coggeshall Abraham 6,500 29 25

Coggeshall David and wife 6,000 27 20

Coggeshall Francis J. 6,000 27 00

Coggeshall Mary A. 6,000 29 25

Coggeshall Ned and wife 16,000 74 25

Coggeshall Thos. & Wm. E. 7,000 31 50

Congdon Stephen B. & others 12,200 55 25

Cook Jas. J., dead 10,000 45

Craig Henry A. and Geo. H. 16,000 73

Deas Z. C., dead 20,000 98 00

DeBlois Henry D. 12,500 56 25

Ding John 6,000 27

Fairfax John, dead' 5,000 22 50

Faled Rebecca E. and Mary C. 10,000 47 00

Fales Edward B., dead 25,500 101 20

Fisher John 5,000 27

Freelove Perry W. 6,000 27

Gibbs Land Co. 60,000 270

Greene Nathaniel 8,000 38

Hazard Chas. H. and wife 6,500 24 75

Hazard John Alfred, dead' 23,000 99

Hazard Nancy 12,000 54

Hazard Rowland N. 14,000 63

Hazard Thos R. 30,000 135

Heywood Chas F. and wife 7,000 31 50

Hoppin Hamilton 35,000 187 50

Hoppin Louis G. 20,000 90

Horton Anne L. K. 7,000 31 50

Kimber Anthony M. & wife 7,000 31 50

King David 23,000 103 50

Lawton Fred A. 8,000 36

Lewis Rowland and wife 6,500 29 25

Maynard Ward and wife 5,000 25 20

Mitchell S. Wells 5,000 25 20

Newport Water Works 25,000 145 25

Norman Gae H. 7,000 31 50

Old C. Long Jr. B. 21,000 93 50

Peacham Abraham & wife 11,000 49 50

Peacham Charles 8,000 35

Peacham Chas. 2d and wife 8,500 38 25

Peacham Jas T. and wife 7,400 33 30

Peacham Nathaniel 6,000 26

Peacham Theodore S. 6,000 26

Peacham Wm and wife 5,500 23 82

Peacham Wm F. 13,200 59 40

Potter Chas, heirs of 6,000 27

Prince Wm E. 14,000 63

Providence Institution for Savings 24,100 108 45

Sherman Isaac A. 16,300 73 35

Sherman Sally 3,000 22 50

Smith Alfred 25,000 109 50

Smith M. 7,000 27

Smith John G. 6,500 29 25

Smith William 7,000 31 50

Stevens Christopher S., heirs of 5,500 24 75

Southwick Stephen, heirs of 7,000 33 75

Spencer Chas, heirs of 5,000 22 50

Stewart Anthony 10,000 45 00

Stoddard Robert F. and Mulford O. 6,000 27

Sturtevant Eugene 19,600 88 20

Swainson Henry H. 15,000 67 50

Thurston William 5,000 22 50

Tiffany Isabell B. 5,000 22 50

Townsend Christopher, d'cesses of 18,500 82 25

Townsend Christopher, d'cesses of, and Ellen 20,000 90

Tuckerin Joseph 11,000 51 75

Tyler Solley F. 10,000 45

Van Rosenthal Alexander, d'cesses of 25,000 108 50

Watson Gilbert L. 5,000 22 50

Ward John B. 7,000 35 45

Willard Ellis W. 40,000 180 00

Witherbee Sophia C. 13,000 83 70

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—The 1st M. E. church in this town held a very successful clambake at Southwick's grove Wednesday afternoon. There were some four hundred tickets sold, and among the number present, were many persons from Newport. The bake was in all respects first class, and all present enjoyed themselves very highly.

COURT OF PROBATE.—In Court of Probate on Monday last the report of the commissioners on the estate of Samuel G. Arnold was examined, allowed and recorded. The administrator's account with the estate of Arthur Mathewson was continued to the 3d Monday of September next, and the petition of William C. Allen to be appointed guardian of his grandchildren, Willie W. Allen and Maud F. Allen was received and referred with an order of notice.

In TOWN COUNCIL.—Felix A. Peckham was appointed a committee to put the cattle pound in suitable order at once, complaint having been repeatedly made to the council of its insecurity and previous efforts to have it repaired having thus far failed. William Smith, surveyor of road district No. 4, was directed to repair the plank bridge in Green End avenue, near its junction with Paradise street, and Charles H. Hazard, surveyor of road district No. 7, was directed to repair a similar bridge in the same highway spanning the creek running into Easton's Pond.

The head of the Collector of Taxes was fixed at \$12,000 00, and Isaac Barker and Stephen P. Barker approved as sureties thereon.

James C. Heath and William J. Irish were drawn grand jurors, and Nathaniel A. Brown, Thomas J. Sherman, Benjamin Wyatt and John B. Ward were drawn petit jurors, to the September term of the Supreme Court.

The account of George A. Brown, coroner, amounting to \$22 00, for the expenses of holding an inquest over the body of William Flanagan, who was drowned at Easton's Beach in July last and whose body was found on that part of the beach within the municipal limits of Middletown was ordered paid, and an account of the Town sergeant for money paid for watching the body of Flanagan on the night it was discovered, amounting to \$4 00 was likewise directed to be paid. In this connection it will not be out of order to observe, that some of the strictures of certain newspapers in reference to the management of the dead body of this unfortunate man by the sergeant of this town were entirely uncalled for. The statement as to its exposure and neglect cannot be substantiated. Neither the town sergeant nor any of the authorities of Middletown received any intimation of the finding of the body until late in the night and when too late to summon a coroner and jury. Hence the sergeant, possessing no judicial power in the premises, very discreetly decided to cover the body and set a watch. From the manner in which this and other occurrences in this town have been published in some newspapers in this State, we are led to believe that some of the editors and reporters of the press are much better qualified to furnish a tale than that it is fact, or instruct civil officers in law or practice.

Other accounts to the amount of \$88 00, were allowed and ordered to be paid from the town treasury.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The old school-house in District No. 1 of this town has been moved from its former location to make way for preparing the foundation for the new edifice. The foundation is for the most part laid and a large part of the lumber for the new building has been conveyed to the school-yard. The contract for building the new school-house has been awarded by the building committee to Mr. Joseph Coggeshall of So. Portsmouth. A few maters in reference to the building remains undetermined and allowance will have to be made in the contract with the builder accordingly. However, according to present calculation, the sum of \$1800 00 will cover the cost of executing the builder's contract and moving the old school-house. In addition to this there will still be required considerable money and labor to provide the necessary outbuildings and fence and for putting the grounds adjacent in respectable condition. This when completed will be the third school-house which Mr. Coggeshall has built in this town within the past decade, and he has also superintended the erection of as many more within the past twenty years in the south and central part of Portsmouth, so that with a few exceptions, all the school-houses in the central part of the Island will bear the imprint of his mechanical skill and thorough work as master-builder.

JAMESTOWN.

At a special town meeting holden at the town house in Jamestown, Aug. 23, A. D., 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas in the death of the late town clerk, John E. Watson, the town of Jamestown has lost an eminently faithful public officer, who by his able, courageous and able discharge of the duties of the office of town clerk for thirty-six years, justly endears and commends his memory to the regard of his fellow citizens.

Therefore, Resolved, That we his fellow citizens in town meeting assembled tender to the bereaved family of the late town clerk, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and that we will hold in grateful recollection his faithful services to the town of Jamestown.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of the late John E. Watson.

Julia Deschens, aged 4 years, was drowned in Lake Massabesic, at Manchester, by the upsetting of a sailboat.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of the late John E. Watson.

John E. Watson